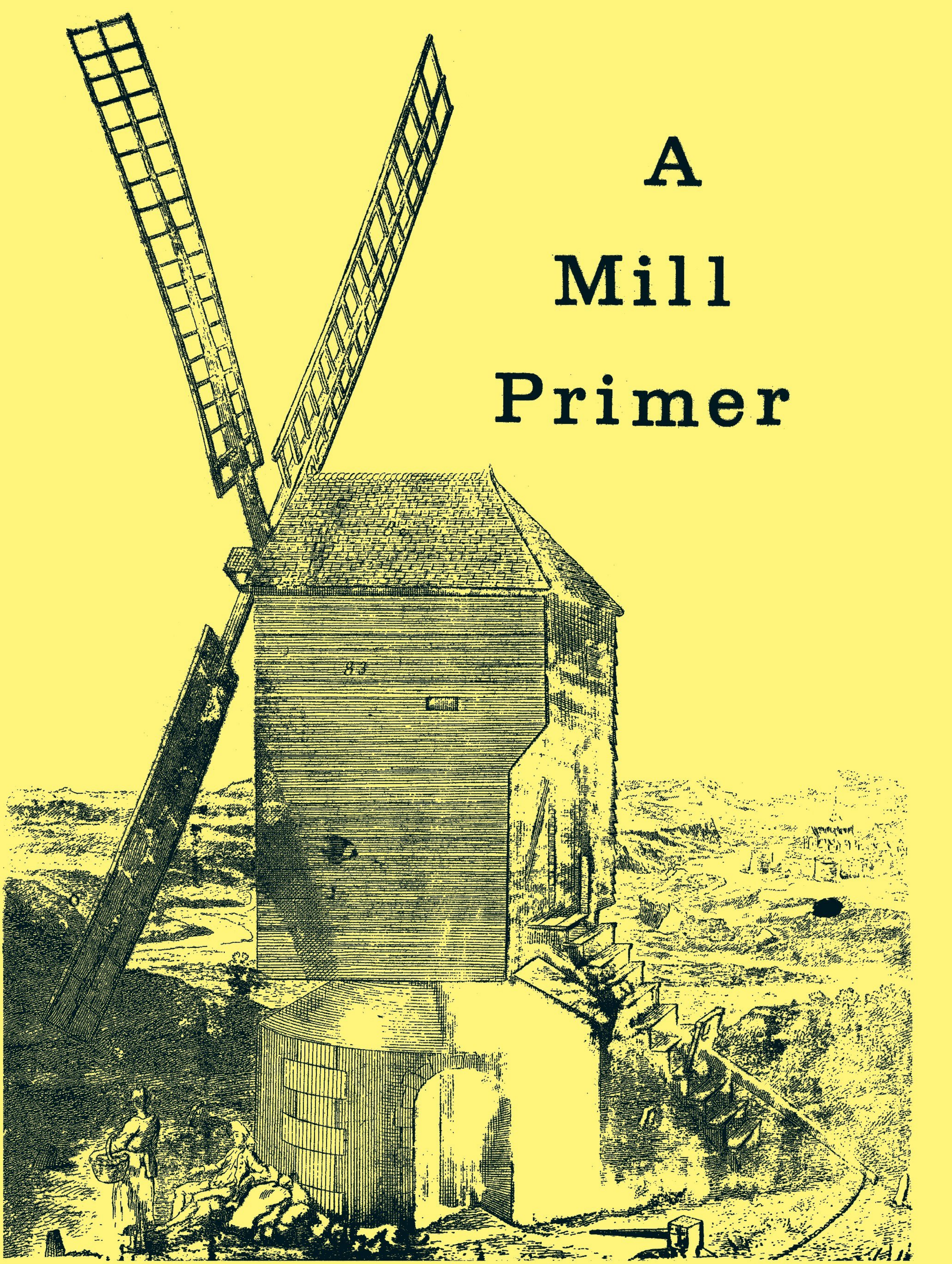
A Mill Primer



A Mill Primer

Compiled by

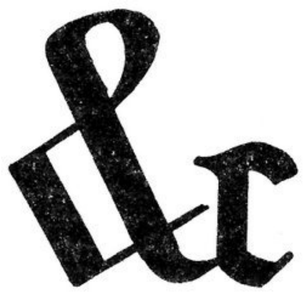
Barton McGuire

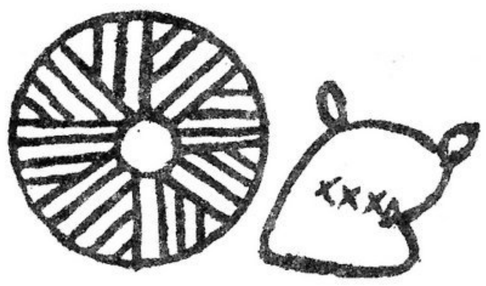
for the

October 23, 1973 meeting

of the

EARLY TRADES & CRAFTS SOCIETY





A PRIMER OF MILL TERMS

AIR BRAKES - longitudinal shutters sometimes incorporated in patent sails to reduce the speed of rotation in strong winds.

AIR POLES - connect the shutter bars of roller reefing sails with the spider.

ANCHOR CHAIN - a chain used in conjunction with a windlass mounted on the tail pole of a windmill to turn and secure the mill; made fast to posts set around the base.

ANNULAR SAIL - circular sail assembly with radial vanes (a single row of shutters in a circle).

ARK - a bin for the storage of meal.

ARCHIMEDEAN SCREW - a course screw or auger-like screw incased in an open cylinder; employed for the horizontal movement of water from one level to another; also used for moving grain and meal.

ARUBA PENSTOCK - a hollow tower of masonry designed to deliver a jet of water under pressure.

BACKSTAYS - wooden stays providing support for the sail bars.

BACK WATERING - the braking effect caused by the immersion of the lowest floats of an overshot water wheel.

BALANCE DISH - automatic grain feed to the hopper.

BALANCE WEIGHTS - weights inserted in the runner stone to achieve perfect balance.

BAR - lateral member of a sail frame.

BAY - gap between the bars of shuttered sails.

BEARD - a decorative date board fitted under the weather beam in Dutch smock and tower mills.

BEARD - hair-like growth found on the end of wheat kernals.

BED STONE - the lower fixed stone in a pair of millstones; also referred to as the NETHER STONE.

BEETLING - a pounding process in the milling of linen.

BEESWINGS - Rough particles of bran, hulls from buckwheat or anything that might tear a hole in the bolting silk.

BELL ALARM - contrivance to give warning when grain runs low in the hopper.

BILL - a hard steel cutting tool, in the form of a double ended wedge, used for dressing millstones; mounted in a turned wooden handle or thrift.

BINS - storage compartments for grain, usually arranged on the top floor of the mill.

BIST - small cushion of bran used by the stone dresser.

BLUE STONE - imported millstone, cullin stone.

BOBS - heavy counterweights, hung on bell cranks to balance the weight of the pump rod.

BOLLARD - the horizontal axle or a barrel of a sack hoist.

BOLTER - machine for dressing flour, with a cylinder of cloth.

BOLTING CLOTH - silk or woolen cloth for bolter.

BOLTING REEL - usually six- or eight-sided frames covered with bolting cloth. As they revolve, the ground product passes through and flour is separated from the bran.

BRAKE - in windmills, a band brake of wood or iron working on the outer rim of the brake wheel, and controlled by a brake lever, or staff, and brake rope.

BRAKE WHEEL - primary gear wheel in a windmill, consisting of a face wheel mounted on the windshaft.

BRAY - pivoting beam or lever supporting the free end of the bridge tree.

BREAST - (millstone) the middle section of the grinding surface.

BREAST - (post mill) the forward end just behind the sails.

BREAST BEAM - main beam in the breast taking the weight of the windshaft, also known as the weather beam.

BREAST WHEEL - mill wheel driven by a positive head of water amounting to less than the diameter of the wheel. As water strikes the breast wheel below its axis, the wheel turns against the current; the water is the water is retained in the buckets for only one-wuarter revolution.

BRIDGE TREE - hinged beam supporting a stone spindle.

BRIDGING BOX - adjustable housing for a thrust bearing.

BRIDLE IRONS - clamps to hold a sail back to the arm of a cross.

BRIGGING - the accurate plumbing of the spindle by adjustment of the thrust bearing.

BRIGHT - pasture glistening with water, but not flooded.

BUCK - East Anglian term for the body of a post mill.

BURR (BUHR) STONE - imported French millstone of high quality quarried in the Paris basin.

BURR SPINDLE - a rod which extends upward through the eye of the bedstone and supports the capstone.

CAMS - projecting studs on a trip wheel or axle, operates hammers.

CANT - part of the framing of a gear wheel (wooden) on which the rim is fixed.

CANT POST - corner posts of a smock mill.

CAP - revolving top of a tower or smock mill.

CLAPPER - block of wood or stone used as a primitive regulator to control the flow of grain to the stones.

CLASP ARM WHEEL - a timber wheel built up on a cruciform frame consisting of two pairs of parallel spokes enclosing the axle.

CLOTHING - the act of spreading cloths or closing shutters of sails.

COCK HEAD - top of the stone spindle.

COG HOLE (COG PIT) - enclosed space containing the main gearing in water mills.

COLLAR - the steady bearing round the post in the bottom floor in a post mill.

COMMON SAIL - traditional windmill sail of northern Eurpoe, covered with a canvas 'cloth'.

COMPASS ARM WHEEL - timber wheel with radiating spokes, mortised to the axle.

COMPOSITE MILL - a post mill body taken off its post and mounted on a short tower.

COMPOSITION STONE - artificial millstone containing carborundum or similar abrasive material.

CONVEYOR - a device used to move grain or meal from one place to another in a mill.

COUNTER WHEEL - a gear connecting one or more other gears or wheels and turning in an opposite direction.

CRACKING - the fine lines or grooves cut in the lands of a dressed millstone.

CROOK STRING - a line controlling the angle of the shoe feeding grain to the stones.

CROSS-TREES - main horizontal members of the underframe of a post mill.

CROTCH - forked lower end of a quant which engages with the mace or rynd.

CROWN TREE - principal framing member of the body of a post mill; a stout transverse beam, pivoting on top of the main post.

CROWN WHEEL - a bevel gear wheel mounted near the top of the main vertical shaft, in watermills.

CULLEN STONES (CULLIN) - imported from Cologne, Germany.

CURB - track on top of the tower of a mill on which the cap turns.

DAGGER POINT - a degree of reefing employed with common sails is the pointed outline at the outer end of the sail cloth.

DAMSEL - an iron rod terminating in a fork or crutch which straddled the rynd of the runner stone; employed with under-driven machinery to agitate the shoe feeding grain to the stones; also known as dandelion.

DEAD CURB - a curb supporting the cap without the interposition of wheels or rollers.

DESCENDER - a device invented by Oliver Evans forthe controlled downward movement of grain within the mill.

DOUBLE SHUTTERED - patent sails or spring sails fitted with shutters on both sides of the whip.

DRAFT - . position of the furrows on a stone.

DRAG STICK - a stick inserted in the eye of the runner stone, to prevent the hoarding (or clogging) of grain.

DRESSING - (of meal) separating the flour from the rest of the meal.

DRESSING - (of stones) sharpening stones, the preparation of grinding surfaces.

DRAINAGE MILL - a windmill equipped for land drainage.

DRIVING SIDE - trailing side of a sail.

DRIVING STOCKS - water powered tilt hammers used for fulling cloth.

DUST FLOOR - the top floor in a tower or smock mill.

EDGE RUNNER STONES - stones designed to rotate in a verticle plane, the edge forming the crushing surface.

ELEVATOR - a device for raising grain by means of an endless belt, invented by Oliver Evans.

ENDING STONES - a pair of stones set well apart to crack the bran as a preliminary to 'low' grinding.

ENDS - the method used in Holland to record the speed of a windmill by counting the sails (or ends); thus one revolution of the sail assembly equals four ends.

EYE - the hole in the center of the runner stone; inner third of the grinding surface.

EYE OF THE WIND - square into the wind.

FACE WHEEL - a gear wheel cogged on the face, used in conjunction with a pinion.

FACING - trimming or shaping a millstone before making the furrows.

FALSE BOARD - upper section of the inclined hatch or sluice gate, used with under-shot wheel.

FAN STAGE - the platform giving access to the fantail from the back of the cap, in tower or smock mills.

FANTAIL - turns the mill into the wind automatically.

FELLOE - section of the rim forming part of a built-up wooden wheel.

FER-DE-MOLINE - heraldic term forthe mill rynd.

FIRST REEF - the first degree of reefing with common sails.

FLOATING MILL - a vessel containing milling machinery, moored in midstream and powered by one (or two) undershot wheels; also known as boat mill.

FLOATS - paddles of a waterwheel.

FLOOD HATCH - a hatch diverting water through the spillway, clear of the water wheel.

FLOW CHART - a diagram of the equipment layout in a mill showing the progress of grain from the time it is received until ground into flour.

FLUME - head race in the form of a trough or channel carrying water to the wheel.

FLUTTER WHEEL - small waterwheel of moderate diameter with radial floats. Placed at the bottom of a chute, it worked by the impact of the water. Used primarily in up-and-down sawmills, it was capable of providing as many as 120 strokes of a saw per minute.

FOOT BRASS - the thrust bearing for an upright shaft or spindle; also known as a footstep bearing.

FULL SAIL - the last of the four positions for spreading a sail cloth.

FULLING MILL - a mill which scoured, cleaned, and softened the fabric after it was dyed, and prior to its being napped and smoothed under pressure.

FURROWS - grooves cut in the grinding face of a millstone.

GALLERY - the platform around the cap of a tower mill.

GLUT BOX - top bearing of the quant which can be opened to disengage the stone nut.

GIRTS - timbers running the full length of the side of a post mill.

GORGING - uneven feeding of grain through the stones.

GOVERNOR - the automatic device to maintain the gap between the stones and regulate the speed.

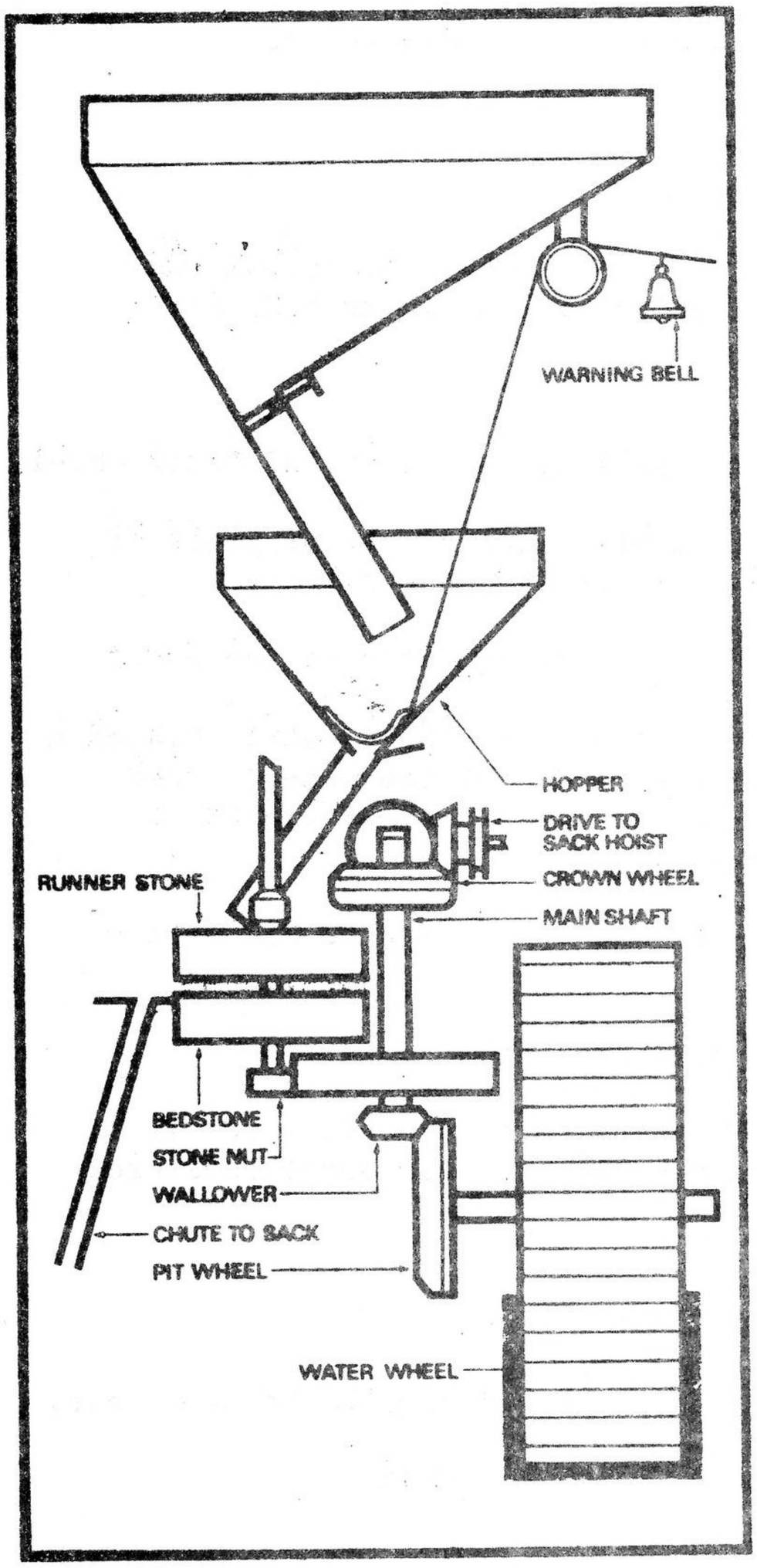
GREASE WEDGE - removable portion of the bearing round the neck of a stone spindle.

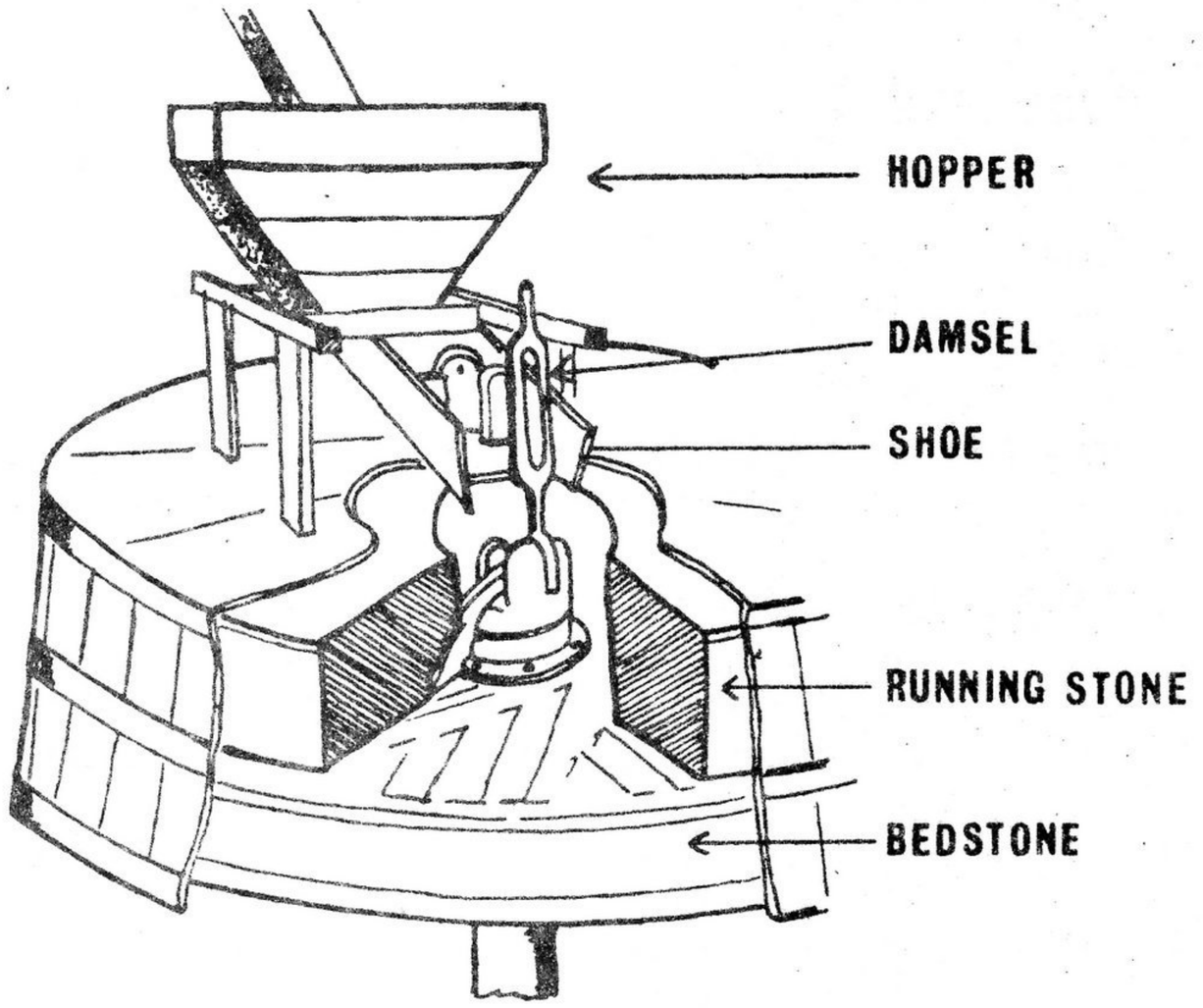
GREAT SPUR WHEEL - mounted on the main verticle shaft driving the stones.

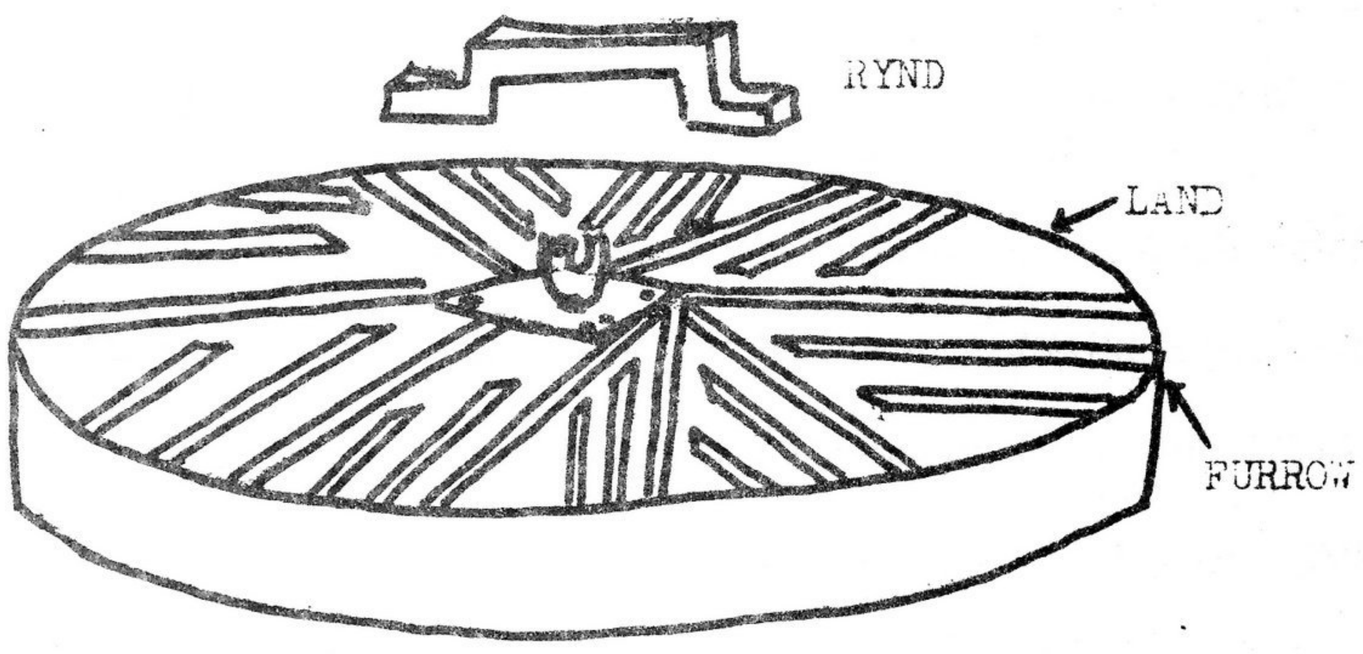
GRIST - material ground in the mill.

GROATS - roasted and husked oats.

GUDGEON - a metal journal mounted in the end of a wooden shaft.


WARNING BELL
HOPPER
DRIVE TO SACK HOIST
CROWN WHEEL
MAIN SHAFT
RUNNER STONE
BEDSTONE
STONE NUT
WALLOWER
CHUTE TO SACK
PIT WHEEL
WATER WHEEL


HOPPER
DAMSEL
SHOE
RUNNING STONE
BEDSTONE


RYND
LAND
FURROW

HACKLE PLATE - square cover plate it keeps dirt from entering the neck bearing of the stone spindle.

HARP - segment of the grinding surface of a millstone, containing a regular pattern of lands and furrows.

HEAD AND TAIL - common arrangement of stones in the post mill, permitting two pairs to be driven without the interposition of a vertical shaft.

HEAD RACE - that section of the mill stream above the wheel.

HIGH GRINDING - the process of milling by gradual reduction.

HOLLOW POST MILL - a windmill in which power is transmitted through a hollow central post to machinery housed in the base; known in Holland as wip mill.

HOODWAY - wooden casing enclosing the scoop wheel of a drainage mill.

HOPPER - an open wooden container for the controlled discharge of grain to the millstones.

HORIZONTAL MILL - a watermill driven by horizontal rotor mounted on a vertical shaft.

HORSE - wooden framework supporting the hopper above the millstones

HULLING MILL - a mill equipped for the husking of cereal grains such as barley & rice.

HUNTING COG - a cog deliberately introduced to avoid simple gear ratios, thus ensuring even wear.

HURSTING - timber framework supporting the millstones and enclosing the main gearing in the watermill.

INSIDE WINDER - a tower or smock mill with winding gear consisting of a windlass mounted inside the cap.

JACK - tool used in setting the stone spindle vertical.

JIB SAILS - triangular windmill sails of cloth, set on radiating spars.

JOG-SCRY - an inclined oscillating sieve.

KING POST - main central post of a paltrok saw mill.

LANDS - surface of a millstone between the furrows.

LANTERN PINION - an early form of pinion consisting of staves mortised between wooden disks.

LATHS - longitudinal members of a sail frame.

LEADING BOARD - the board fitted along the leading edge of the sail, directing the flow of air on to the cloth or shutters.

LEAT - mill stream.

LOCUM - oversailing dormer enclosing the hoist in a water mill.

LOW MILLING - the traditional method of grinding, reducing grain to flour in a single passage through the stones.

LUFF - to bring the mill head to wind.

MACE - a part of the drive to the stones.

MANYHEIGHT - stepped pivot for a crowbar, used when raising a runner stone.

MEADOW MILL - a small, untended drainage mill.

MEAL BIN - receives the meal from the stones.

MEAL FLOOR - floor below the millstones.

MEAL SPOUTS - wooden spouts conveying meal from the stones.

MILLER"S WILLOW - a wooden spring employed to tension the shoe against the damsel or quant.

MILL-IN-A-MOUND - tower mill with a mound built up around the base to serve in place of a stage.

MILL PICK - sharp edged tool for dressing millstones.

MILLRACE - the channel through which water flows from the milldam to the mill.

MILLWRIGHT - a craftsman with an intimate knowledge of mill equipment, its construction and installation.

MULTURE BOWL - the receptacle used by the miller for taking toll; also known as toll dish.

MULEY MILL - an up-and-down sawmill which was a successor to the sash mill. It ran faster and with greater efficiency, thus providing a larger production.

NECK - front journal of the windshaft, revolving in the neck bearing.

NECK BEARING - front bearing of a windshaft.

NECK STUDS - vertical timbers holding neck bearing assembly in place.

NORIA - vertical water wheel turned by the current, lifting water for irrigation by means of containers attached to the rim; also known as Persian wheel and wheel of pots.

NORSE MILL - the term employed in Northern Europe for the Greek or horizontal mill.

OIL MILL - a mill equipped with edge runner stones and stamps, for the extraction of vegetable oils.

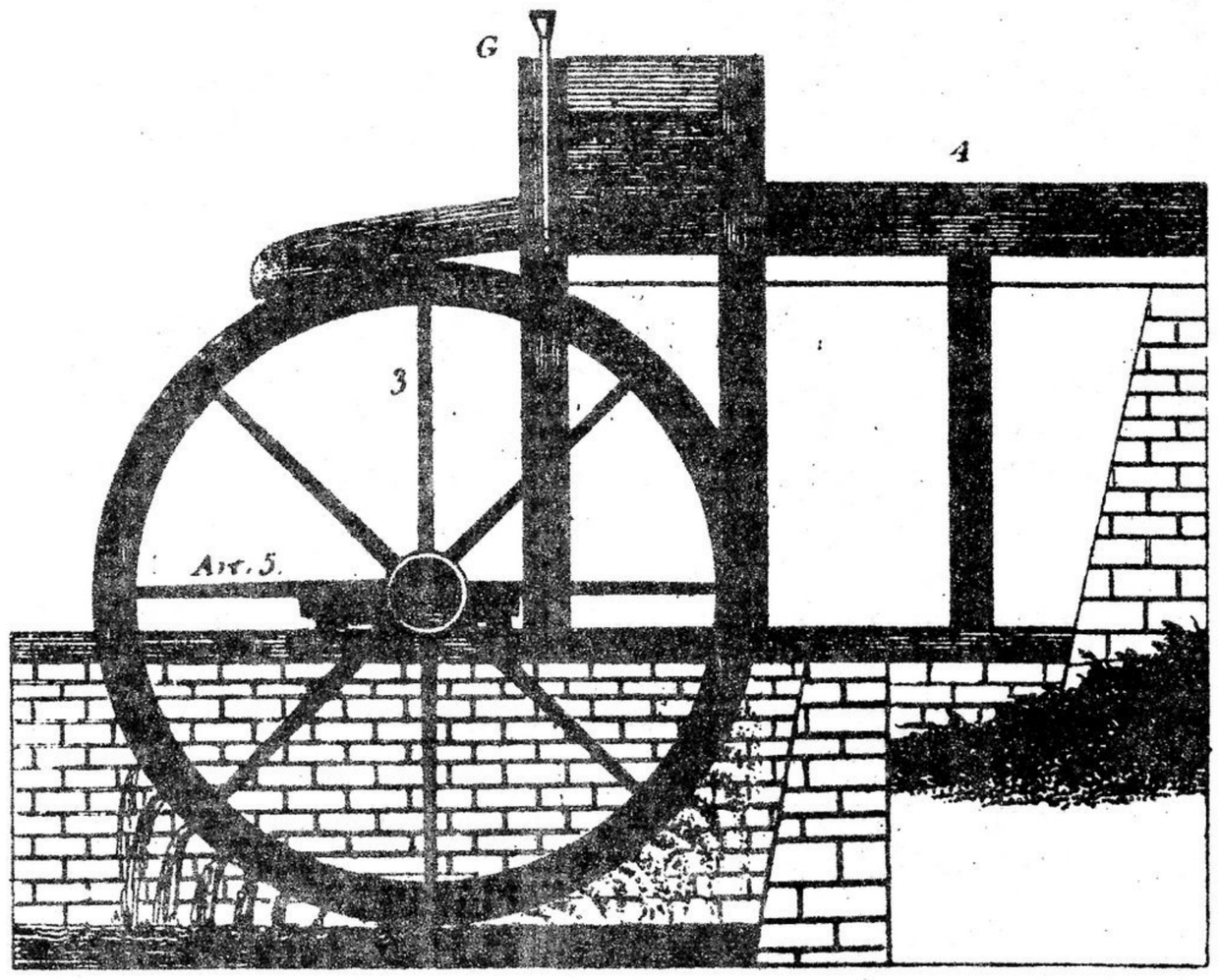
OUT OF HOUSE - the operation of pushing the sails away from the body of the mill.

OUT OF WIND - a strip around the outer edge of a millstone extending three or four inches toward the eye to a point marked by the quill; it is dressed before the rest of the buhr.

OUTSIDE WINDER - a tower or smock mill with the cap turned by a tail pole.

OVERDRIFT - millstones driven from above, by quants.

OVERSHOT - water wheel served by a head race discharging over its outer circumference. Water strikes the wheel at the highest point and fills the buckets. The wheel turns forward by weight of the water, which is spilled out after a third of a revolution.



Overshot wheel.

PAINT STAFF - a wooden straight edge used with raddle to test the surface of a stone.

PATENT SAIL - shuttered self-regulating sail.

PAIR - term used to describe the capacity of a mill by reference to the number of pairs of millstones installed; for example, 'two pair mill', 'three pai mill' and so on.

PALTROK MILL - the earliest type of wind driven saw mill; introduced in Holland at the end of the sixteenth century.

PANDY - Welsh term for a fulling mill.

PEG MILL - a post mill with buried underframe; also known as sunk post mill.

PENSTOCK - a wooden trough carrying water to the wheel, or alternatively a sluice gate controlling the flow.

PETTICOAT - downward extension of the weatherboarding of a post mill body or a tower mill cap.

PINTLE - the journal forming the upper termination of a post or spindle.

PIT WHEEL - primary gear wheel of the watermill, mounted on the inner end of the axle.

PITCH BACK WHEEL - a water wheel of the overshot type, with the launder modified to discharge on to the near side of the wheel, thus reversing the normal direction of rotation.

PLANSIFTER - a machine equipped with horizontal sieves for dressing flour.

PLIM - to swell cogs or wedges with water in order to counter the loosening effect of vibration.

POINTING LINES - control lines attached to the edges of sail cloths, allowing the miller to shorten sail from the ground below.

POLDER MILL - Dutch drainage mill of the smock type.

PONCELET WHEEL - an improved type of undershot water wheel, fitted with curved metal floats, invented by General J. V. Poncelet.

POST MILL - the earliest form of European windmill, the body revolving on a stout upright post.

PRICK POST - central stud in the breast of the post mill.

PROOF STAFF - iron straight edge, used to check the paint staff.

PURIFIER - device introduced early in the nineteenth century to extract fine dust from the meal.

QUANT - the driving spindle used with overdrift stones.

QUARTERBARS - members of the post mill underframe; raking struts supporting main post.

QUARTERING - the action of turning the mill broadside to the wind.

QUERN - primitive hand mill used for grinding.

RADDLE - paint composed of red oxide and water, applied to the proof staff to detect and mark raised areas on grinding surfaces of stones prior to dressing.

RAP - fender protecting the wooden side of the shoe at the point where it makes contact with the damsel.

REEL - the silk covered cylinder of the bolter.

RIGGERS - pivotting iron levers, with forked ends, used to lift iron stone nuts out of gear.

RIND or RYND - an iron bearer set across the eye of the runner stone; more correctly described, in later mills, as gimbal bar.

ROLLER MILL - a mill employing metal rolls in place of the traditional stones.

ROLLER REEFING SAILS - sails fitted with canvas strips wound on rollers in place of shutters.

ROUNDHOUSE - circular structure enclosing the underframe of a post mill.

RUN - term for a pair of stones, used to describe the capacity of a mill.

RUNGS - the floats of a water wheel; also, in windmills, the transverse iron rods carrying the sail cloths.

RUNNER STONE - the upper, revolving millstone.

RYND - see RIND

SACK BOY - a device for holding open the mouth of a sack.

SACK CHAIN - lifting chain used for hoisting sacks.

SACK HOIST - mechanism for hoisting sacks.

SACK JIGGER - forked lever used to knock a suspended sack on the floor and shake down the contents.

SACK SLIDE - at the side of a post mill ladder for lowering sacks.

SADDLE QUERN - primitive hand mill employing reciprocating motion.

SAILS - for driving windmills.

SAIL BACK - single spar replacing the stock and whip, in mills fitted with iron crosses in place of poll ends.

SAIL BARS - transverse members of the sail frame.

SAIL IN - to close the shutters of a sail.

SAIL OUT - to open the shutters of a sail.

SAMPSON HEAD - an iron pivot at the head of the main post, carrying the body of a post mill.

SCOOP WHEEL - a narrow paddle wheel with raking floats, used for lifting water in drainage mills.

SCREENER - a machine for removing dust from grain prior to grinding.

SCRIBBLING - preliminary carding or combing process employed in the preparation of wool.

SHEERS - in post mills, the principal framing members of the floor of the buck running fore and aft on either side of the post; in smock or tower mills, the principal longitudinal members of the cap frams.

SHOE - tapering wooden trough, fed with grain from the hopper and discharging to the eye of the runner stone.

SHOT CURB - form of live curb supporting a ball race under the revolving cap of a smock or tower mill.

SHROUD - a deep rim enclosing the buckets in overshot or breast-shot water wheels.

SHUTTER BAR - longitudinal rod operating a group of shutters.

SHUTTERS - pivotting vanes, used in spring and patent sails, in place of the canvas 'cloths' of the traditional common sail.

SICKLE DRESS - a method of stone dressing employing curved radiating furrows.

SIDE GIRTS - horizontal fram ing members to the sides of the post mill body.

SILE - rynd as used in the Norse Mill.

SINGLE SHUTTERED - sail having shutters on the trailing or driving side of the whip only.

SKIRT - the outer section of the grinding surface of a millstone.

SKIRTING BOARD - the low wooden curb scribed around the bed stone at floor level.

SLIP COGS - removable cogs, secured by iron pins, permitting a pinion to be taken out of gear.

SLUBBING BILLY - a water powered spinning engine, developed from the Spinning Jenny.

SMOCK MILL - timber framed counterpart of the tower mill; clad in weather boarding, and named after a fancied resemblance to the countryman's white linen smock.

SMUTTER - a machine for removing smut, a fungal growth common in wheat.

SOKE (MILLING SOKE) - ancient custom regulating the conduct of milling.

SOLD - a millers' sieve of punctured whaleskin, used in the Faroes.

SOLE - timber or sheet iron lining to a water wheel; a board forming the bottom of an individual bucket.

SOLE TREE - a pivotting beam carrying the thrust bearing of the verticle spindle, in the Norse mill.

SPATTLE - a sliding shutter controlling the flow of grain from hopper to shoe.

SPIDER MILL - diminutive hollow post mill, used for drainage work in Holland.

SPRATTLE BEAM - horizontal beam carrying the sprattle box, or top bearing of the vertical shaft in tower or smock mills; also known as centre beam.

SPRING SAIL - windmill sail fitted with shutters controlled by springs.

STAGE - the projecting gallery around tall tower or smock mills, providing access to the sails and tail pole (where retained); also known as reefing stage.

STAR WHEEL - iron centre carrying the spokes of the fantail.

STARTS - short spurs of wood or metal, projecting from the rim of a water wheel to support the floats.

STAVES - those parts of a lantern pinion, taking the part of cogs in a spur wheel.

STEADY BEARING - the bearing formed between the sheers at floor level in a post mill, to prevent the body of the mill from swaying; also known as girdle.

STEELYARD - an iron lever linking the governor to the brayer in a windmill.

STOCK - a tapered spar passing theough the poll end, and supporting a pair of sails.

STONES - used for gringing grain.

STONE CASING - wooden casing enclosing the stones

STONE DRESSING - sharpening the stones.

STONE FLOOR - on which the stones are situated.

STONE NUT - pinion transmitting the drivw from the spur wheel to the runner stone.

STONE SPINDLE - on top of which the runner stone is balanced.

STORM HATCH - an access hatch, located above the neck bearing of the windshaft, normally closed by a sliding shutter.

STRIKE (STRICKLE) - the straight edge used to level off grain or meal in a toll dish or measure.

STRIKING CHAIN - used for opening the shutters in a patent sail and the blinds in a roller reefing sail.

STRIKING GEAR - mechanism used with patent sails to apply pressure to the shutters, comprising a striking rod passing through the length of the windshaft, operated by an endless chain on which weights were hung to suit the force of wind; striking gear was also employed with roller reefing sails.

SUNK POST MILL - has its substructure buried in the ground.

SWALLOW - term for the eye of the runner stone.

SWEEP - term for windmill sail.

SWING POT - pivoting neck bearing sometimes used to support the windshaft.

SWORD - the key used in the Norse mill to secure the upper end of the lightening tree.

SWORD POINT - a degree of reefing employed with common sails.

TAIL - the rear of the post mill body (as opposed to the breast).

TAIL POLE - the projecting spar used to turn a windmill not equipped with automatic winding gear.

TAIL RACE - that section of the mill race downstream of the wheel.

TAIL WHEEL - gear wheel mounted near the tail of the windshaft in post mills, to drive a second pair of stones.

TAIL-WINDED - windmill caught aback by a sudden change of wind, exerting pressure on the wrong side of the sail assembly.

TALTHUR (TILLER) - the lever mounted on the tail pole of a post mill, to raise the ladder clear of the ground prior to winding the mill.

TEMSE - sieve for dressing flour.

TENTERING FRAME - wooden rack on which cloth was spread after fulling.

TENTERING GEAR - mechanism for making fine adjustments to the gap between millstones.

THRESHING MILL - farm mill equipped to drive a stationary threshing machine.

THRIFT - turned wooden handle for a bill.

THUMB, MILLER'S - thumb which the miller used to judge the degree of fineness and quality of flour or meal.

TIDE MILL - a water mill utilizing the rise and fall of the tide, and normally provided with a mill pond in the form of a tital pound or reservoir.

TOWER MILL - windmill of masonry or brickwork, fitted with a revolving cap.

TRAMMEL - wooden gauge used to check the plumbing of the stone spindle.

TRAMP IRON - term for metal scrap (binder wire, etc.) hidden in the grain.

TRUCK WHEELS (TRUCKLES) - small wheels revolving in a horizontal plane against the inner face of the curb, to centre the cap of a tower or smock mill.

TRUNDLE WHEEL - primitive gear wheel with projecting pets as teeth; related to lantern pinion.

TUB WHEEL - horizontal mill wheel revolving in a circular wooden casing.

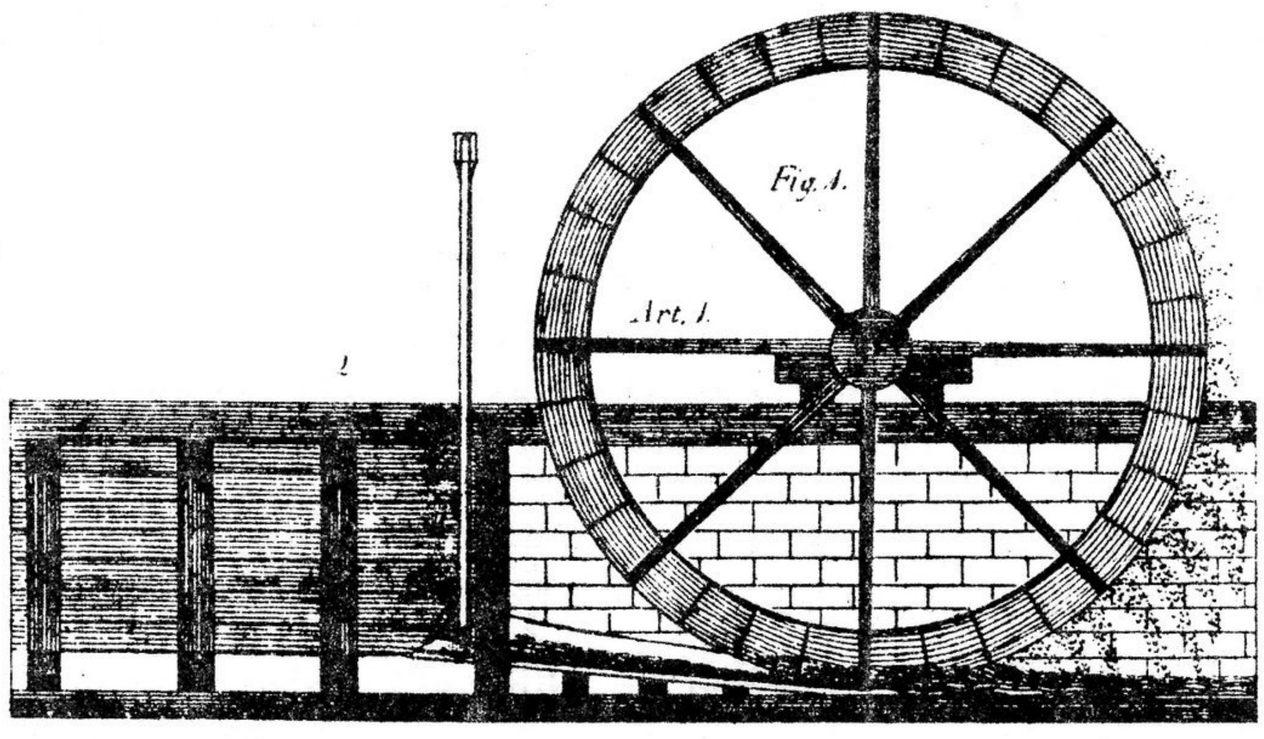
TUCKING MILL - another term for fulling mill.

TUN - removable wooden casing enclosing the millstones; also known as vat or hoop.

UNDERDRIFT - millstones driven from below; the customary arrangement in the watermill.

UNDERSHOT WHEEL - only a few of the buckets near the bottom of the wheel are filled with water, the momentum turns the wheel backward. Its use is practical where the fall of water is insufficient to warrant using an overshot or breast wheel.

Undershot wheel.



UPLONGS - longitudinal battens in the sail frame assembly.

VANES - shutters.

VENTILATING BUCKETS - water wheel buckets designed with vents to ease the entry and release of water.

VERTICAL MILL - the traditional European mill driven by a vertical water wheel.

VITRUVIAN MILL - the Roman vertical mill, as described by Vitruvius.

WALL MILL - a windmill set on the ramparts of a castle or fortified town.

WALLOWER (WALLER) - the bevel gear wheel or lantern pinion, driving the main vertical shaft in both watermill and windmill.

WEATHER (OF SAIL) - the angle or pitch of the sail.

WHIP - principal longitudinal framing member of the individual windmill sail, strapped and bolted to the face of the stock.

WINDING - the action of turning the mill head to wind.

WINDSHAFT - the axle carrying the sail assembly.

WINTER MILL - a class of mill mentioned in the Domesday survey, probably powered by small seasonal streams.

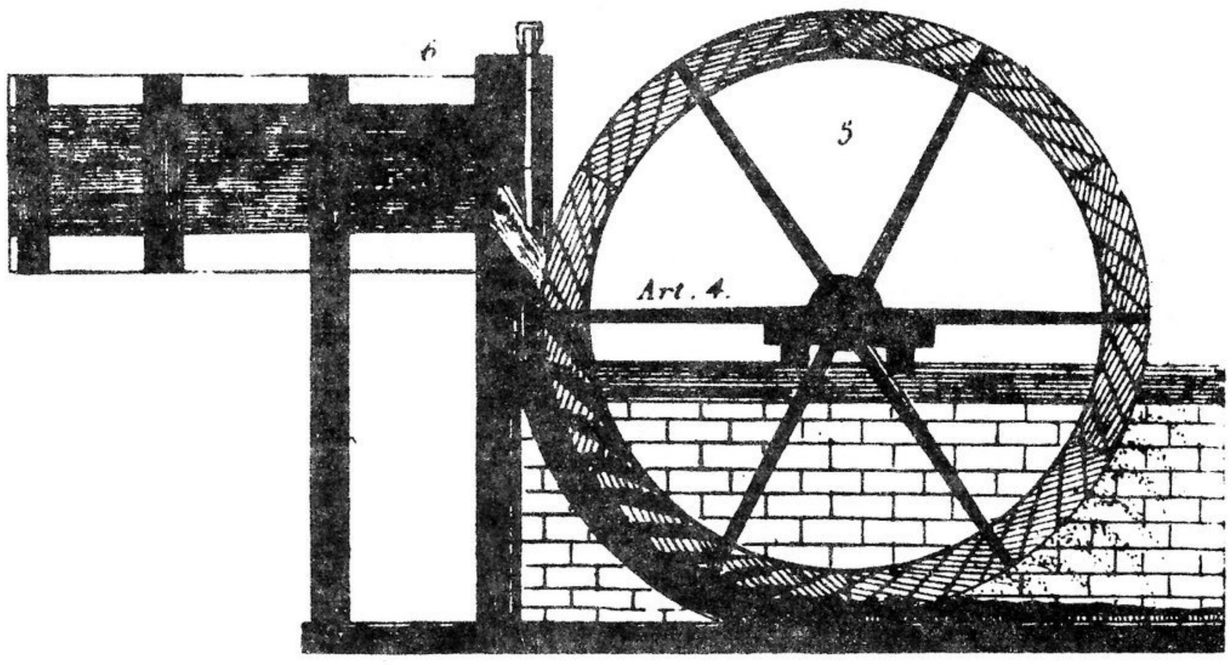
WHIP MILL - Dutch term for the hollow post mill.

WORM - cylindrical gear bearing a helical thread; frequently used in conjunction with a rack in windmill winding gear.

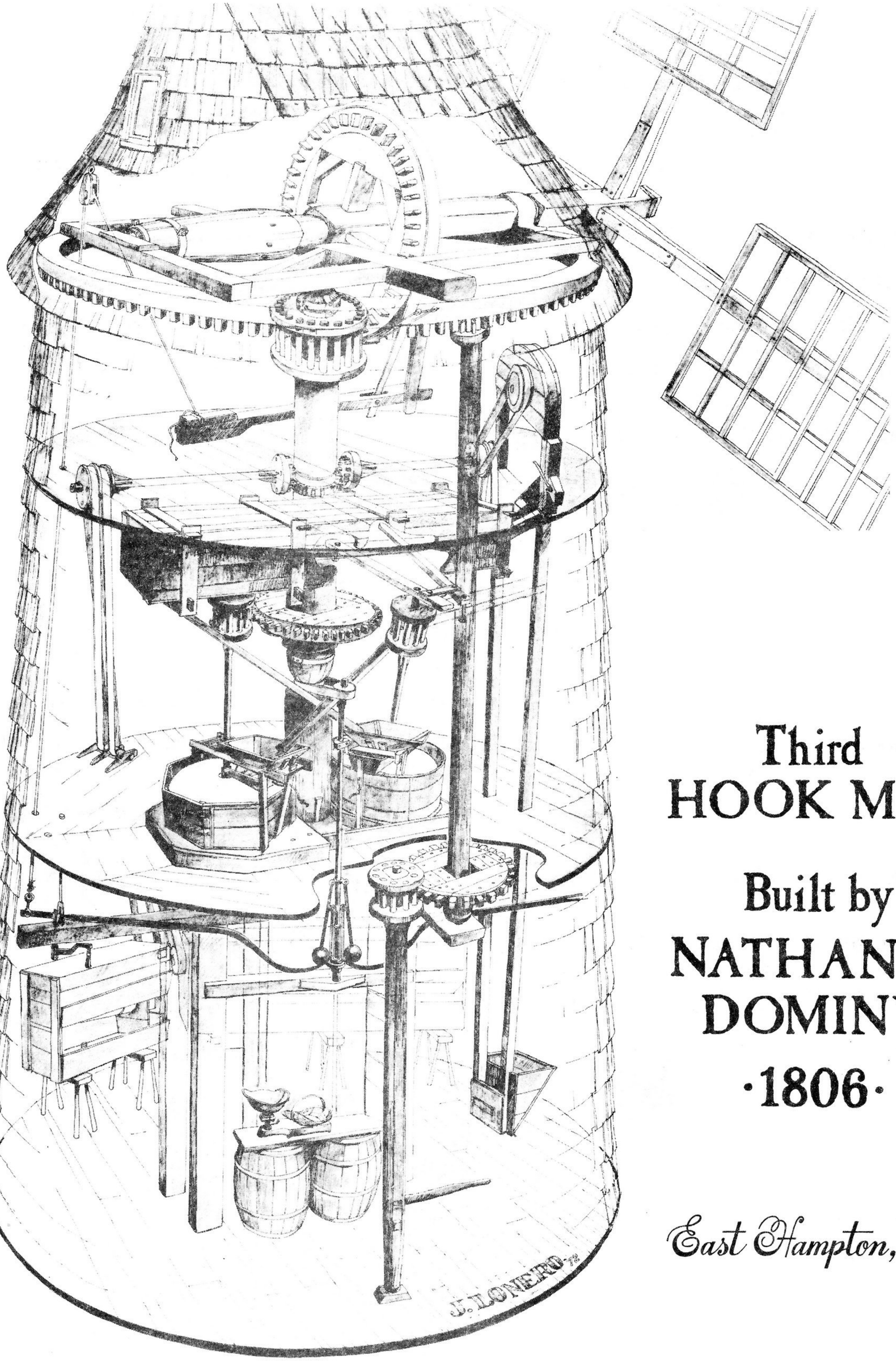
'Y' WHEEL - wooden pully with iron crutches projecting from the rim, for operation by an endless rope or chain.

YOKE - wooden bars projecting downwards from the tail pole, against which the miller set his shoulders when winding the mill.

YOKE (OF EDGE RUNNER STONES) - the timber mounting for a pair of stones, arranged to revolve around the foot of thevertical drive shaft.



Breast wheel.



Third HOOK MILL

Built by NATHANIEL DOMINY

·1806·

East Hampton, L.I.

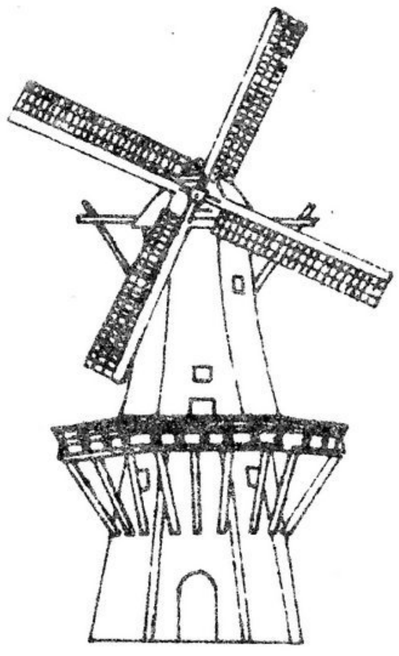
PARTIAL LIST OF MILLS ON LONG ISLAND

Bridgehampton	Berwind (Beebe) Windmill
East Hampton	Gardiner Windmill
	Home Sweet Home Windmill
	Hook Windmill
Gardiners Island	Windmill
Sag Harbor	New Windmill
Shelter Island	Sylvester Windmill
Southampton	Southampton College Windmill
Water Mill	Windmill

Blydenburgh Grist Mill	Hauppague
Conntequot Grist Mill	Oakdale
Saddle Rock Grist Mill	Great Neck
Stony Brook Grist Mill	Stony Brook
Water Mill Grist Mill	Water Mill
Wyandanch Grist Mill	Smithtown

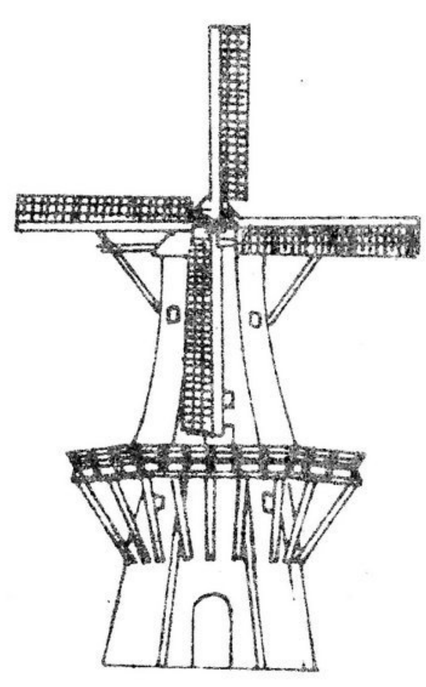
Neponsit Grist Mill	East Rockaway Old Grist Mill Museum
Setauket Grist Mill	Setauket

Good Ground Windmill	
Hay Ground Windmill	Amagansett
Montauk Windmill	Montauk
Roslyn Grist Mill	Hempstead Harbor



The joy and good news position, with the upper sail before the vertical (moving counterclockwise).

Windmill Language



Time out for rest.

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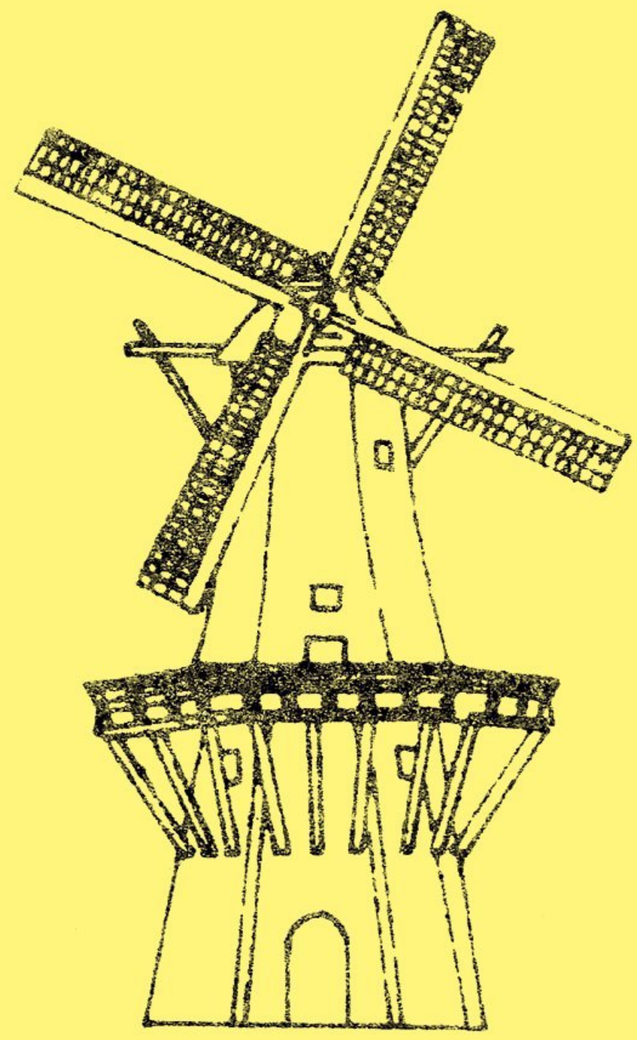
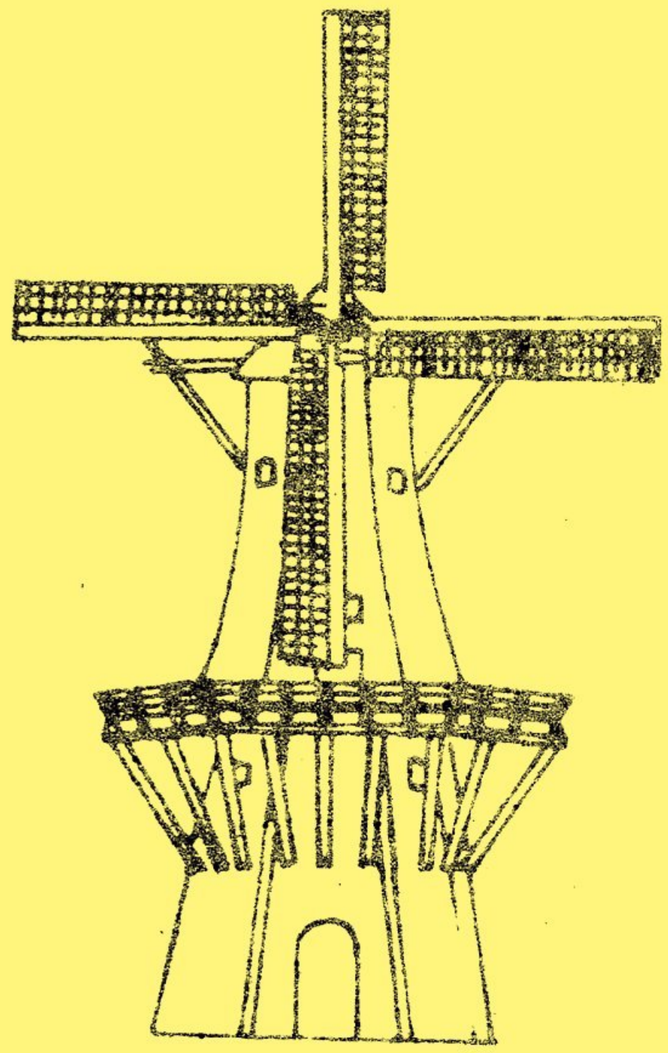
Windmill Language



The joy and good news position, with the upper sail before the vertical (moving counterclockwise).



Time out for rest.